

## **NOTES VUS 5 2/25/13**

Within the national government created by the Constitution are the three branches of the federal government that are related in this way; that each branch has some powers over the other two.

**Legislative-make laws** **Judicial-interpret laws** **Executive-enforce laws**

The Constitution assigned **judicial powers** by establishing a separate and independent court-SUPREME COURT

The supporters of a **strong central government** and ratification of the Constitution were called **Federalists**.

**Federalists** believed federal (national) power was needed to manage trade, defense, and foreign relations.

**The Federalists** also believed in a strong national government that shared some power with states. They believed that a strong national government was necessary to facilitate interstate commerce and to manage foreign trade, national defense, and foreign relations. Also, they believed that a national Bill of Rights would be redundant because the Constitution itself protected basic rights.

Leading Federalists-George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, John Jay.

The **Anti-Federalists** believed in **strong state governments**.

The **Anti-Federalists opposed ratification of the Constitution** for following three reasons (among others): it did not contain a Bill of Rights; it gave too much power to the central government; and they felt the document was illegal because the Constitutional Convention had exceeded its instructions just to change the AOC.

Leading Anti-Federalists that used their influence to oppose ratification of the Constitution included and Virginians Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, George Mason.